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[No. 76, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1792. [Whole No. 284.]

PREMIUMS.

THE Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the uſeful Arts, taking into their conſideration the Premiums proper to be offered for the enſuing year, agreed upon the following:

THE CONDITIONS ARE,

That the ſpecimens on which the premiums ſhall be claimed, muſt be the produce or manufacture of Pennſylvania, Jerſey, or Delaware, and that they be exhibited to the board on or before the firſt day of December 1792. That thoſe who may become candidates, will be expected to prepare clear and ſatisfactory proofs, ſuch as their caſes may require; and that the Society reſerve to themſelves the right to determine, not only the comparative, but the abſolute merit of the ſpecimens produced by the different candidates, and of giving or withholding their premiums accordingly.

1. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit the beſt ſpecimen of Earthenware or Pottery, approaching neareſt to Queen's Ware, or, the Nottingham or Delf Ware, of the marketable value of fifty dollars—a Plate of the value of fifty dollars, or an equivalent in money.

2. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit the beſt ſpecimen of Stone Ware, or that kind of Earthen Ware which is glazed with ſalt, of the marketable value of 50 dollars—a Plate of 50 dollars value, or that ſum in ſpecie.

3. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit the largeſt quantity of Wool, not leſs than 500lbs. wt. the produce of one farm—a Plate of the value of 50 dollars, or the amount in ſpecie.

4. To ſuch perſon as ſhall produce the largeſt quantity of bleached Wax, fit for candles, or exportation, not leſs than 500lbs. wt.—a premium of 50 dollars.

5. To ſuch perſon as ſhall produce the greateſt quantity of painters' colours, manufactured from materials found in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, or Delaware—a premium of 50 dollars.

6. To ſuch perſon as ſhall make and exhibit the largeſt number of Smiths' Anvils, not leſs than 20 of 100lbs. wt. each, equal in quality to thoſe imported—a premium of 50 dollars.

7. To ſuch perſon as ſhall make and exhibit the beſt ſpecimen of Stoves of caſt iron, at leaſt 400wt. approaching neareſt to the quality of Bath Stoves, in ſmoothneſs and evenneſs of the ſurface, and relief and elegance of the figures—a premium of 80 dollars.

8. For the beſt ſpecimen produced of ſmall hollow iron Ware, three tons wt. approaching neareſt in lightneſs, elegance, &c. to the imported—a premium of 50 dollars.

9. For the beſt ſpecimen of Stone or Marble Slabs, not leſs than 2000 ſquare feet, ſawed by machinery, moved by horſes or water—a premium of 50 dollars.

10. To the perſon who ſhall produce the next greateſt quantity of Stone or Marble Slabs, not leſs than 1000 ſquare feet, ſawed by machinery moved by horſes or water—a premium of 25 dollars.

11. For the beſt ſpecimen of Stone or Marble poliſhed by machinery moved by horſes or water, not leſs than 100 ſquare feet—a premium of 50 dollars.

12. For the beſt ſpecimen of red leather, at leaſt 100 ſkins, approaching neareſt in fineneſs of colour and dreſſing to the Morocco leather—a premium of 50 dollars.

Publiſhed by order of the Board,
THOMAS M. WILLING, Sec'ry.
Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1791.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE preſent poſture of our national affairs having become a matter of ſuch general contemplation, a few obſervations may perhaps be offered to the public (more eſpecially ſhould they agree with thoſe of many judicious minds) without being thought obtruſive. All thoſe who aſſiſted in the undertaking and eſtabliſhing of the independency and freedom of this country, have acquired certain indiſputable rights, which rights are depoſited, in truſt, in the hands of a number of directors, ſo to manage, as may beſt conduce to the intereſt of the whole; and therefore it cannot be underſtood as improper for any one who has an intereſt in this common ſtock, at any time to offer ſuch hints as may tend to aid the directors in conducting their meaſures to the true point. From this view of matters, I am emboldened to offer the following remarks reſpecting the Indian war.

The principles on which this war has been carried on, no one will ſay are unjuſt, who has any knowledge of the meaſures taken by government, to cultivate peace and a good underſtanding between the United States and the Indian tribes. That peace would have been effected with many of the tribes, is apparent, were it not for the Wabaſh nation in particular; they being numerous, and the great poſſeſſors of the Weſtern Country, and admitting other tribes to live, and hunt on their grounds only on ſufferance, could prevent thoſe from treating of peace, and oblige them to aſſiſt in war;—this being the caſe, and the Wabaſh generally inclined to war, coercive meaſures have long ſince become indiſpenſible. Theſe circumſtances have perhaps led the chief magiſtrate to intimate the neceſſity of force in ſome of his ſpeeches to Congreſs at the opening of their ſeſſions. We now diſcover, from two fruitleſs campaigns, what might have been done the firſt, had that information been obtained which is but lately received. We know the force to be contended with; we know the firmneſs with which they have, and will diſpute the ground; and we know that a force but little ſuperior to our enemy, will be obliged to procraſtinate, or great ſacrifices muſt be made, and great hardſhips impoſed on our troops. Then if we value the lives of our fellow-citizens, if we wiſh to ſupport our rights which we have purchaſed heretofore at ſo dear a rate, and at the ſame time to ſpare the blood of thoſe aboriginals, it muſt be by a well appointed army, which, in the opinion of the writer, ought not to conſiſt of leſs than eight thouſand men—theſe, with proper compenſations while in ſervice, and proper rewards for their ſervices when they may be diſpenſed with, will give the neceſſary ſtimulous and exertion in the operations. Of this number, when appointed, and every poſſible exertion uſed, more than three-fourths will never be collected at any one given place. Theſe troops muſt be taught to act in three different capacities, ſay 1000 cavalry, 1000 rangers, and 4000 infantry, in the whole 6000—which number, perhaps, might be got together in the Weſtern Country, by the latter part of the preſent year; they, at the ſame time, might give protection to our frontiers, and, by the ſummer of 1793, may take the field offenſively. On theſe conditions, and with ſuch a force, we might promiſe ourſelves, by eſtabliſhing proper poſts in the Indian country, and by harraſſing them in their ſettlements by our horſe and rangers, that we ſhould ſoon experience the happy effects of peace without the ſhedding of much blood—on the contrary, our little armies will be cut up in detail, our beſt patriots fall a ſacrifice to the tomahawk, and an almoſt endleſs expence accumulate.

A CITIZEN.

NEW-LONDON, January 5, 1792.

THE number of inhabitants within the city of New-London, taken from the Marſhal's Schedule, in the Cenſus of the United States, 1791.

Males, 1177 } Total 2465
Females, 1288 }
Of the above 138 are Blacks.

Bill of Mortality within the City of New-London, in the Year 1791.

2	between	86	and	90 years.
1	—	70	—	75
4	—	55	—	60
2	—	35	—	40
2	—	30	—	35
1	—	25	—	30
4	—	16	—	20
1	—	11	—	—
1	—	6	—	—
19	—	birth	—	2

Males, 20 } Total 37
Females, 17 }

Diſeaſes. 1 Bilious-Cholic—4 Dropſy—1 Inflammation of Bowels—1 Pleuriſy—2 Peripneumony—6 Conſumption—6 Convulſions—6 Diarrhæa—1 Dyſentery—3 Canker—1 Gravel—2 Old Age—1 *Drowned.*

BIRTHS.

Males, 90 } Total 159.
Females, 69 }

LONDON, October 10.

An Addreſs to Dr. Prieſtley, agreed upon at a meeting of the Philoſophical Society at Derby, Sept. 3.

SIR,

WE condole with yourſelf, and with the ſcientific world, on the loſs of your valuable library, your experimental apparatus, and your more valuable manuſcripts; at the ſame time we beg leave to congratulate you on your perſonal ſafety, in having eſcaped the ſacrilegious hands of the ſavages at Birmingham.

Almoſt all great minds, in all ages of the world, who have endeavoured to benefit mankind, have been perſecuted by them; Galileo, for his philoſophical diſcoveries, was impriſoned by the inquiſition; and Socrates found a cup of hemlock his reward for teaching, "there is one God." Your enemies, unable to conquer your arguments by reaſon, have had recourſe to violence; they have halloo'd upon you the dogs of unfeeling ignorance, and of frantic fanaticiſm; they have kindled fires, like thoſe of the inquiſition, not to illuminate the truth, but, like the dark lantern of the aſſaſſin, to light the murderer to his prey. Your philoſophical friends therefore hope, that you will not again riſk your perſon amongſt a people whoſe bigotry renders them incapable of inſtruction: they hope you will leave the unfruitful fields of polemical theology, and cultivate the philoſophy of which you may be called the father; and which, by inducing the world to think and reaſon, will ſilently marſhal mankind againſt deluſion, and with greater certainty overturn the empire of ſuperſtition.

In ſpite of the perſecution you have ſuſtained, we truſt, that you will perſevere in the exertions of virtue and the improvements of ſcience. Your fame, already conſpicuous to every civilized nation of the world, ſhall riſe like a phœnix from the flames of your elaboratory with renovated vigour, and ſhine with brighter corruſcations.

R. ROE, Secretary.

Reply to the Members of the Philoſophical Society at Derby.

GENTLEMEN,

I FEEL myſelf greatly encouraged, in my preſent ſufferings from the effects of bigotry, by the ſympathy expreſſed by you, and by other liberal friends of ſcience here and abroad.

It will be a new thing in the world, if any thing truly valuable loſe credit, or have a leſs rapid ſpread, in conſequence of perſecution. If any thing will bear to be viewed and examined, it muſt derive advantage from whatever draws attention to it; and ſuch I am confident is the cauſe in which I ſuffer.

In conſequence of this, far from being diſcouraged, I feel myſelf more animated than ever; and I am at this very time ſetting about the reeſtabliſhment of my philoſophical apparatus, and reſuming all my former purſuits.

Excuſe me, however, if I ſtill join theological to philoſophical ſtudies: and if I conſider the former as greatly ſuperior in importance to mankind to the latter. But as theſe different purſuits have never yet interfered with, but promoted each other, be perſuaded that this will continue to be the caſe.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very humble ſervant,
London, Sept. 21. J. PRIESTLEY.

A Writer in an Engliſh Paper on the Subject of FIRES ſays,

WE may even now, here and there, meet with a maſter, or by rare chance with a miſtreſs, whoſe mind is not altogether ſo ſhattered by the current habits of diſſipation, but that they conſtantly walk the round of the houſe every night before they retire to bed, to ſee that doors, windows, fires, and candles, are all ſafe. Thoſe who expect that money is to do every thing, and that the ſervices they pay for, is to exonerate them from all domeſtic cares, which are left to vulgar minds, muſt run the hazards they wilfully incur from ſervants, who are full as careful to avoid vulgarity as themſelves.

ANECDOTE.

A CHAP once aſked of a cloſe old *Griper*
To buy his grindſtones; add'ng they were low.
"I grindſtones!" cried old Square Toes; "no, you viper!
"What made you think of me? I tell you no!"
"Sir," ſaid the man, "no evil was intended;
"An offer of my grindſtones is not binding;
"Nor ſhould I thus your worſhip have offended,
"Had I not known you very fond of *grinding*."

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, December 23.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the Poſt-Office Bill.

The 8th ſection, which had been poſtponed, and which regulates the rates of poſtage, was taken into conſideration.

MR. FITZSIMONS offered a ſketch of rates of poſtage, by way of amendment, different from that reported in the bill, and the rates now paid—his plan was a general reduction of the rates.

Mr. Goodhue ſaid, he did not believe that the revenue from the poſt-office, any more than that from the impoſt, would be increaſed by eſtabliſhing an high rate of poſtage.

He was pleaſed with the ſketch offered—and wiſhed it might be agreed to as an amendment—he had no doubt of its encreaſing the revenue of the department.

Mr. Livermore was in favor of the original rates reported in the bill—he conceived that the reduced rates would be ſo low, as materially to injure the income of the department. He ſaid, that he did not conceive why the rate of poſtage for 100 miles, in one part of the United States, ſhould be greater than for 100 miles in another part—he referred to the diminiſhed rates for great diſtances.

Mr. Williamſon was in favor of reducing the rates—He obſerved, that though our experience in this buſineſs was not great, yet it was ſufficient to ſhew that a reduction of the rates of poſtage tended to increaſe the income of the department. And the experience of European countries was incontrovertibly in favor of the idea of a reduction.

Mr. Baldwin replied to Mr. Livermore, and obſerved that the amendment recognized the ſame principle in reſpect to great diſtances, which is contained in the bill as reported.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, the amendment was altered, ſo that the rate of poſtage for a ſingle letter to the greateſt diſtance, ſhould not exceed 25 cents.

Mr. Fitzſimons' amendment was then adopted.

The ſection which makes it death for perſons employed in the poſt-office department to rob the mail, occaſioned conſiderable debate—the words, "ſhall ſuffer death," were ſtruck out, and it was then moved to inſert impriſonment for life, or for a term which the court may think proper—This motion occaſioned further debate, on its being moved to amend it, by ſtriking out impriſonment for life—

Mr. Murray entered into a general conſideration of the ſubject—He was clearly of opinion that if the puniſhment was not loſs of life, it ought to be the next in point of ſeverity—He enlarged on the enormity of the crime, and infered that a perſon who was ſo depraved as to be guilty of it, ought to be forever deprived of the power of injuring ſociety again—He adverted to the principles advanced by Monteſquieu, Beccaria, and others, who had wrote ſo ably on crimes and puniſhments; but with all their refinements, he ſaid, they were obliged to acknowledge that as there were grades in guilt, ſo there ſhould be degrees of puniſhment. He adverted to the regulations of Pennſylvania, he ſaid their gaol was more properly a ſchool of morality, than a place of puniſhment—It may reform, but it will never deter the abandoned from the perpetration of crimes—It might anſwer, he obſerved, the preſent ſtate of ſociety in the commonwealth, but he doubted whether it would not invite to the commiſſion of crimes, and accelerate the period when they muſt have recourſe to a more ſevere ſyſtem of juriſprudence. He concluded by ſaying, that as impriſonment for life was the next ſevereſt puniſhment to loſs of life, he ſhould vote againſt the laſt amendment.

Mr. Hartley defended the ſyſtem of puniſhment and reformation adopted by Pennſylvania—He ſaid, experience was in its favor—The gentleman has carried our ideas to European countries, but he thought that examples from our own country were more in point—He objected generally to ſanguinary puniſhments; and the puniſhment now propoſed he thought would be too ſevere, if generally incurred for the crime under conſideration.

MONDAY, December 26.

Debate on the Poſt-Office Bill continued.

On the ſubject of newſpapers, Mr. Williamſon ſuggeſted the propriety of their being ſo packed that they may be eaſily inſpected by the Poſtmaſters—that there ſhould be ſeparate accounts, and a ſeparate mail or portmanteau for them—and that the rate of poſtage ſhould be in proportion to the diſtance they are carried—thoſe ſent 100 and not exceeding 200 miles, ½ cent—thoſe above 200 and not exceeding 300 miles, 1 cent—thoſe above 350 miles, 1½ cent. He moved to ſtrike out the 23d ſection, and to inſert the above as a ſubſtitute.

Mr. Clark propoſed to amend the clauſe by a proviſo—that the papers ſhall be dried.

Mr. Fitzſimons doubted whether it would be proper to agree to the amendment—he was of opinion that the conſequence would be, very few papers would be ſent by the mail. He enquired who is to pay the poſtage?—The Printers will not pay it—they are ſufficiently out of pocket by diſtant ſubſcribers. Is it to be defrayed by the ſubſcribers weekly?—there is no coin of the deſcription mentioned. He obſerved that difficulties would reſult from the mode which is neceſſarily adopted for great part of the year of ſending the mail on horſeback. Should the papers encreaſe, as is ſuppoſed, it would be impoſſible to ſend them. There were difficulties in the buſineſs; the Printers had been called on to declare what would be convenient and agreeable to them—but there was ſo little concert among them that they had not given any intimation to the department of what would pleaſe them.

Mr. Williamſon replied to Mr. Fitzſimons, and obviated ſome of the difficulties he ſuggeſted.—He obſerved that a certain weight ought to be ſpecified, which the Poſtmaſter ought not to exceed when the mail is ſent on horſeback.

Mr. Clark ſaid he thought the moſt eligible method would be to make the Printers accountable for the poſtage—this, he ſaid, had been propoſed by a Printer, who, he ſaid, printed a larger number of papers than any other Printer in the United States. This, he thought, would ſimplify the buſineſs, and prevent trouble in the different poſt-offices.

Mr. Bourne objected to different rates of poſtage for newſpapers. He believed it was not cuſtomary with the poſt-riders. He obſerved that newſpapers contained general information, and ought to come to the ſubſcribers in all parts of the Union on the ſame terms—the ½ cent would indemnify for the charge. He moved that ſuch parts of the motion as propoſes a different rate, ſhould be ſtruck out.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid that he believed the gentleman was miſtaken in reſpect to expence of carriage to a great diſtance.—He further obſerved, that the rates being the ſame to all parts of the Union, would operate as a bounty to the Printers at the ſeat of government; for it was well known that the Printers at the ſouthward could not afford to ſell their papers at the ſame rate with thoſe at the northward.

Mr. Williamſon enlarged on theſe ideas.

Mr. Steele ſaid that the amendment of his colleague, inſtead of giving facility to the circulation of newſpapers, tended only to give a douceur to the Printers of particular ſtates. He could have wiſhed that the privilege of franking had been ſtruck out, and the ſuppoſed amount thereof applied to defray the expence of tranſporting the newſpapers—it would conduce to opening a larger channel of information, and would in an eaſy way bring intelligence to the door of every citizen in the United States. He preferred the bill without the amendment, as more competent to the great object.

Mr. Parker obſerved that every law ought to be founded on a principle of equality—and on this idea, ſuppoſed the poſtage ought to be augmented in ſome proportion according to the diſtance.

Mr. Hillhouſe advocated an increaſe of the poſtage. He ſaid the rates propoſed were not competent to diſcharging the expence.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid that the half cent for a great diſtance would not defray the expence—he had authority for the aſſertion—and if the rate is reduced, it will operate to diſcourage the private ſtages, and all communication on thoſe roads ſupported by private ſubſcriptions, will be cut off.

Mr. Hartley was in favor of one rate—He obſerved that the rates demanded by private poſts was ſo high, as to amount to an interdiction of the papers almoſt entirely.

Mr. Barnwell was in favor of Mr. Williamſon's motion; an half cent, he ſaid, would not be ſufficient to defray the expences.—He enlarged on the bad policy of giving a monopoly to the printers at the ſeat of government—country papers are important on many accounts, and ought to be encouraged. He ſaid it was the opinion of the poſt-maſter general, that a half cent was not a ſufficient poſtage.

Mr. Bourne's motion for ſtriking out was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Hillhouſe, the poſtage for 100 miles was raiſed from an half to a whole cent, and one cent and an half for any greater diſtance.

Mr. Clark moved to add this clauſe, "to be paid by the printers ſending the ſame, at the expiration of every three months"—this was not carried The ſection was further amended by ſaying that the newſpapers ſhall be under cover opened at one end—the poſt-maſters to receive 50 per cent of the poſtage.

The reſidue of Mr. Williamſon's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Livermore moved that the proviſo, which empowers the contractors to carry newſpapers, ſhould be ſtruck out.

Mr. Page obſerved, that in diſpoſing of this buſineſs, the utmoſt caution ought to be uſed, leſt ſome infringement of the liberty of the preſs ſhould be the conſequence.—We have ſubjected the printers of papers to a certain tax for ſending their papers by the mail; and now it is propoſed to cut them off from all opportunity of making their own contracts—He thought the buſineſs ought to be ſimplified as much as poſſible—and the printers left to themſelves to diſpoſe of their publications as they think proper, independent of the mail.

Mr. Barnwell ſupported the motion, he ſaid that by retaining the clauſe, the poſt-office would be ſubjected to innumerable impoſitions.

The proviſo was ſtruck out—and another propoſed by Mr. Boudinot, to the ſame purpoſe, with an addition, ſubjecting papers ſent by contract, to the inſpection of the poſt-maſters.

This motion was objected to, as it would operate againſt the revenue of the poſt-office.

Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that in forming the contracts, the contractors always agreed for a leſs conſideration, on account of the advantage derived from carrying newſpapers.

This motion was alſo diſagreed to.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill with amendments to the Houſe.

MONDAY, January 16.

The meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, relative to the ſituation of the Weſtern Frontirs, being the Order of the Day, after reading petitions, the Houſe went into a committee of the whole, and the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.

A bill to reimburſe certain extra expences incurred by the late commiſſioners for treating of peace with the Creek Indians, was read the firſt time.

A repreſentation and memorial of Chriſtopher Junior, and Charles Marſhal, ſtating that they have eſtabliſhed a chemical laboratory in the city of Philadelphia, for the manufacture of Sal-Armoniac, Glauber Salts, &c. and praying the patronage of Congreſs, by laying extra duties on thoſe articles imported from abroad—was read and laid on the table.

Several petitions for penſions and com penſations were read, and refered to the Secretary of war.

A petition of Henry Lee was read, praying the renewal of a certificate of public debt, which had been deſtroyed—referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Murray moved that the petition of John F. Amelung ſhould be taken up in order to its being referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. White objected to going into the diſcuſſion of any buſineſs of a private nature, while public concerns of the firſt importance demand the immediate attention of the Houſe.

The queſtion being put for taking up the petition, it was negatived.

Mr. Dayton laid the following reſolution, in ſubſtance, on the table, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before the Houſe copies of the official communications which have taken place between the Supreme Executive of the State of Pennſylvania, and the Secretary of War, relative to a plan of military operations—alſo ſuch documents as may have been received reſpecting an invaſion of the frontiers of this State.

The order of the day on the Preſident's meſſage reſpecting the weſtern frontiers, being called for, the galleries were ſhut.

BOSTON, January 2.

Capt. Clap, in the brig Lion, arrived at Portland on Saturday, the 24th ult. from Port-au-Prince, and informs, that on the 22d of November, that place was ſet on fire by the Mulattoes, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed.

Immediately after the town was deſtroyed, the Whites (on the idea that the Blacks were acceſſory to its deſtruction) formed the horrid deſign of putting to death all the Negro and Mulatto women and children, who remained in the town. And this deſign, to the eternal infamy of the perpetrators, was put immediately into execution. An indiſcriminate ſlaughter took place; and not one who could be found during that day—whether innocent or guilty, but was inſtantaneouſly butchered, either by a buller through the head, or a bayonet into their bowels.

Capt. Clap left Port-au-Prince the 25th of November; at which time the town was ſtill ſurrounded by the Mulattoes and Negroes. The Whites were greatly diſcouraged, and were diſpoſed to make peace on any terms.

Philadelphia, January 18.

The late accounts from Europe inform us of a very great ſtorm or hurricane on the coaſt of England, Ireland, &c. about the 20th Oct. great damage and loſs were ſuſtained both by land and ſea.

A manifeſto againſt the new Conſtitution of France, ſigned by the refugee Princes, has been publiſhed—the leading ſentiment of which is, that the King was not free when he accepted it.

Mirabeau having died inſolvent, the National Aſſembly has voted unanimouſly to defray the expences of his funeral.

An Engliſh paper of the 24th Oct. contains the following article, viz.

"It is ſaid that one of the firſt acts of Colonel Simcoe's Government in Canada will be, to deliver up the Britiſh Poſts ſituated on the eaſt of the River St. Lawrance, and to the ſouth of Nova-Scotia, according to certain articles in the peace with America."

THOMAS WILLING, Eſq. was unanimouſly re-elected Preſident of the Bank of the United States on the 4th inſt.

The members of the North-Carolina legiſlature, which is now in ſeſſion, have taken the oath to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States.

Propoſals have been publiſhed for eſtabliſhing a ſecond bank in the city of New-York, under the name of the "Million Bank of the State of New-York," and we hear upwards of 15,000 ſhares were ſubſcribed in a few hours.

Extract of a letter, (dated Bourdeaux, Sept. 25, 1791) to a gentleman in this city.

"Exchange is riſing a little, and ſpecie coming into circulation, tho' yet at an advance of five to fifteen per cent. As confidence gains, it will become more abundant, which will operate in favor of the intercourſe with America, heretofore greatly interrupted by the low exchange and ſcarcity of ſpecie. Was exchange near par, this country would now pay ten or twenty per cent. higher for tobacco, rice, indigo and grain, than any of its neighbors, and this year would take a conſiderable quantity of the laſt mentioned article; the late crops having proved very ſhort, conſiderable ſupplies will be wanting in all the ſouth of France."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A correſpondent ſays he was greatly pleaſed at hearing a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States ſay in his place, the other day, that he hoped the time would ſoon arrive when Turnpike Roads would be opened in every part of the Union.

The intereſt of individuals, of farmers, mechanics, merchants, and of all others whoſe buſineſs obliges them to travel, would be eſſentially promoted by improved roads—the expence would be repaid an hundred fold, if that can be called an expence, which is abſolutely nothing more nor leſs than converting property to the beſt purpoſe, combining private emolument with public benefit, on the moſt extenſive plan poſſible.

Should ignorance, prejudice or wickedneſs, find ways to check the ardor of the preſent moment to engage in the improvement of roads and inland navigation, it would be a very great public injury, and evince that even in this enlightened age the reliques of barbariſm are to be found.

The general government of the United States, purſuing the obligation of the federal conſtitution, have honeſtly determined, that thoſe who could prove themſelves the public creditors ſhould be paid a juſt equivalent for their demands. The new "*morality*" of ſome folks would have taught them how to diſcharge the principal of their debts for a quarter of their value; they have given ſketches of a ſyſtem of Ethics, which would have enabled the public to iſſue a certificate for the payment of intereſt at a remote period without any compenſation for the uſe of the money in the mean time! What would have been "*the tendency*" of ſuch meaſures? How pure would have been the public and private virtue of ſuch a country; how reſpectable their name among the *honeſt* nations of the world; how promiſing of proſperity their future proſpects? The old world (their ſenſes being loſt in the admiration of our tranſcendent virtue) would probably have made loans to us without intereſt, nay they might poſſibly have paid us for borrowing money from them!

There are not wanting perſons in the United States, who affect to conſider the general government in the light of a foreign one. Blinded by the love, not of ſtate ſyſtems in general, but of the particular ſtate ſyſtem to which they belong, they conſider a general controuling national power, as an alien force, although they have participated in the election and appointment of thoſe who execute it, as fully as in the election and appointment of the adminiſtrators of the ſtate government. Theſe perſons cannot be ſaid to love *their country*, but the ſpot they live on. They do not embrace in their affections the whole body of the people, but the little circle of their immediate connexions. To the United States they are not *patriots* or friends to their country. To the people of *America* they do not hold themſelves fellow citizens.

The following ideas on account of their intrinſic value deſerve to be ſelected from the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of manufactures.

1. That the promotion of manufactures (that is our home trade) is rendered neceſſary by the reſtrictions of foreign nations on our navigation and external commerce.

2. That there is an abſolute neceſſity to provide a home market for the increaſing produce of our farms and plantations.

3. That the United States ſuſtain an immenſe burden in the charges of importing foreign manufactures, which amounting to twenty per cent. upon fifteen millions of dollars is not leſs than three millions pr. annum in peace, and more in war.

4. That no country, however fertile has retained its gold and ſilver, if it has not manufactured.

5. That by the intervention of women and children, and machinery, manufactures have been brought to require a ſmall portion of the labor of men, and that theſe may be obtained from abroad.

6. That a judicious ſyſtem of meaſures to encourage manufactures will draw capital from foreign countries to be employed in the United States in working up and conſuming our raw materials and proviſions.

7. And laſtly, that manufactures will ſucceed in the United States, becauſe they have been inceſſantly ſpringing up, and increaſing for many years.

Some political writers have cenſured the Secretary of the Treaſury, for propoſing *too much* in favor of the public creditors. Theſe, it is probable, have no intereſt in the debt. Other political writers have cenſured him for propoſing *too little* in favor of the public creditors. Theſe, it is probable, have bought largely of the debt. Such being the two *extremes* dictated by ſelf-intereſt, it would ſeem probable that juſtice and ſound policy were to be found between them. That Congreſs have hit this middle line, is proved by the value of the public ſtock, and the credit of the country abroad and at home.

We frequently hear the general government blamed for expoſing thoſe, who held the public ſecurities, to ſpeculators. Every advantage offered to public creditors, was recommended to Congreſs by the report on the debt, on the 9th of January, 1790. The propoſition of the aſſumption was contained in the ſame paper. This report was *publiſhed* and *re-publiſhed* throughout the United States. Thirty days carried it to every ſtate. *The holders in all ſtates were put upon their guard*, for the funding law did not paſs till ſix months and twenty-ſix days after. Were the people then taken by ſurprize? No.—The truth is, that the ſtate governments had ſo long neglected to provide funds to pay the intereſt, and ſo long refuſed to empower Congreſs to do it, that their conſtituents, in too many of the ſtates, did not believe an adequate proviſion would or could be made. It was therefore *the former conduct of many of the ſtates that expoſed their citizens to the ſpeculators*, and not the preſent honeſt ſyſtem of Congreſs. If the ſtates had made proviſion from 1783 to 1789, the debt would have been worth twenty ſhillings in the pound, and ſpeculators could not have got the people's certificates but by paying *that value* for them. Every ſtate government knew of the propoſition to fund in the month of February, 1790. If the people were uninformed, meaſures could have been then taken to apprize them at that time, when the continental ſecurities were worth no more than ſeven or eight ſhillings in the pound, with two years intereſt due upon them.

It is a remark frequently made, that the enemies of a government are more diligent and alert than its friends—Were it neceſſary, the reaſons might be readily aſſigned.

The moſt effectual defence of any adminiſtration ariſes from conſcious honor and honeſty—theſe conſtitute a ſhield of defence which muſt repel the ſhafts of every aſſailant. But to be ſucceſsful, theſe virtues muſt be *known*—for the *knowledge* of the people is the ſupport of a good government—but their *ignorance* is the ſtrong tower of thoſe who deal in lies and miſrepreſentations.

A fair proſpect appeared lately to dawn upon the public in reſpect to the general diffuſion of that information among the people which is the life blood of a free republic—but, alas, is it not at preſent overcaſt?—Better for the government to expend an hundred thouſand dollars annually, than to defeat the public expectation, as will be the caſe ſhould the preſent imperfect, uncertain and vexatious ſyſtem, reſpecting the circulation of intelligence, continue.—If it is a conceded point that the newſpapers cannot be ſent but by *ſtages*, and it is left diſcretionary with the Poſtmaſter-General to ſend the mail either on horſeback or in a carriage, and at the ſame time it is thought neceſſary to ſend it by the former, for ſeveral months in the year—what alteration, for the better, will take place, even ſhould the law now on its paſſage be finally enacted?—The mail, from December to April, is diſpatched from this city, to New-York and Baltimore, on horſeback;—the conſequence is, that newſpapers, except for Printers, muſt be riſked in the ſtages—and the ſecurity derived from going under the ſanction of the mail, is loſt.

Security and *diſpatch* are eſſential in tranſacting the buſineſs of a poſt-office—the *former* is undoubtedly the moſt important—and if they cannot both be obtained at once, the mind does not balance which to prefer; but that mode which comprizes *both*, is ſurely the moſt eligible—and this, on a proper arrangement, will probably be found in the uſe of light ſtage waggons for a given length of time; but if not, their ſuperior ſecurity renders them decidedly the moſt proper—and when their neceſſity to the tranſportation of newſpapers is conſidered, it ſeems to follow, that if there is any *ſerious determination* to circulate thoſe immenſely important vehicles among the people, and to carry the proviſions of the law for that purpoſe into execution, that the mail ſhould *always* be diſpatched from the ſeat of government in carriages.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, January 12, 1792, the following election of Directors for the Offices of Depoſit and Diſcount, in the Cities of Charleſton and New-York, and Town of Boſton, were made:

CHARLESTON.

Daniel De Sauſſure	Thomas Jones
Nathaniel Ruſſell	John F. Grimke
Rawlins Lowndes	Edward Blake
Henry Laurens	Robert Hazlehurſt
Edward Rutledge	William Thayer
Arnoldus Vanderhorſt	Adam Gilchriſt
Adam Tunno	Joſiah Smith, *Caſhier.*

NEW-YORK.

Richard Harriſon	Alexander Macomb
Gerard Bancker	John Delafield
Nicholas Hoffman	Matthew Clarkſon
Philip Livingſton	Edmund Prior
William Laight	David Gelſton
Thomas Buchanan	George Service
John Atkinſon	Charles Wilkes, *Caſhier.*

BOSTON.

Thomas Ruſſell	Joſeph Ruſſell, jun.
Chriſtopher Gore	Caleb Davis
Joſeph Barrell	Iſrael Thorndike
Jonathan Maſon, jun.	William Wetmore
David Sears	John Lowell
John Codman, jun.	Theo. Lyman
John C. Jones	Peter Roe Dalton, *Caſhier.*

APPOINTMENT—*BY AUTHORITY.*

RICHARD PETERS, to be Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania—in the room of William Lewis, who has reſigned.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	24/9	pr. £.	123¾ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	15/		75 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	15/3		76¼ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	21/6	107½ do.
Indents	14/6	72½ do.

Bank Stock—half ſhares 118 per cent premium.
—whole ſhares 60 per cent.

SALES

Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

(eptm27)

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF
WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES,
ON THE
REVENUE LAW.

By JOHN NEVILLE, Inspector of the Revenue Survey No. 4, District Pennsylvania.

(CONCLUDED.)

WILL any ſober citizen among us look forward, to the latter with approbation? Will he believe that a CONSTITUTIONAL LAW of his country, laying a moderate duty upon ſpirits, the loweſt we know of any where, affords ſufficient cauſe for diſturbing the tranquility of the community, for involving a civil commotion, for hazarding a trial of ſtrength with the government of the nation.

Theſe, fellow-citizens, are ſerious conſiderations. They addreſs themſelves to your calmeſt and ſobereſt conſiderations. They make a ſolemn appeal to your true intereſts, to your patriotiſm, to your prudence.

You are told, as if to ſharpen your reſentment againſt the law, that it is in ſupport of a ſyſtem, which has taken away all republican equality in fortune, weakened induſtry, ſhaken morality, introduced CORRUPTION, and laid the foundation of a diſſolution of the government itſelf.

But where are the proofs of all this? what are the ſymptoms or appearances of theſe dreadful effects attributed to that ſyſtem?

It will not be denied that there are ſome perſons who have made fortunes by the proviſion for the debt; but neither are their number ſo great, nor their fortunes ſo conſiderable, as in any degree to effect the balance of republican equality. The whole debt bears too ſmall a proportion to the aggregate property of the community, to occaſion any ſuch effect, if even the whole of it were accumulated in a few hands; but the truth is otherwiſe, it is ſtill ſubdivided among a great number, and a great proportion of it is in ſmall ſums. The alteration, which is made in the relative ſtate of property of the whole ſociety, is as a drop in the ocean.

Induſtry, too, it is ſaid is weakened. Look around you, fellow-citizens, and inquire of all thoſe who come from other parts of the country, and you will learn, that there never was a period in its affairs, when ſpeaking of the United States collectively, the induſtry of the community was greater or more productive. It will be a full anſwer to this ſuggeſtion to tell you, that the greater part of half a million of dollars has been lately ſubſcribed, payable in the public debt, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing manufactories, which will probably give bread to the induſtrious poor throughout an extenſive ſcene, and be felt by the agriculture of ſeveral States.

Morality, it is ſaid, is ſhaken, does the payment of juſt debts, does the performance of the moſt ſolemn engagements, through the means of the greateſt ſource of intemperance and immorality, ſhake morality itſelf? what is meant by this aſſertion?

Corruption is introduced, where? among whom? in what manner? let the corrupters and the corrupted be pointed out. 'Tis no where fellow-citizens, the thing does not exiſt; and thoſe who make the charge may be firmly called on to bring a ſhadow of proof of it.

But a foundation has been laid by this pernicious ſyſtem FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF. This, fellow-citizenr is an alarming declaration. Has the ſtandard been erected and the ſignal for that diſſolution given? who will fly to it? who would wiſh to ſee the government of the country diſſolved? who would deſire to ſee the bands of the union and of ſociety cut aſunder?

But, fellow-citizens, a government erected by the people of America will be ſupported by that people. It is not a houſe built on the ſand. It is the temple of the happineſs and ſafety of America, reared on an immovable rock.

Fellow-citizens, lend me an attentive and diſpaſſionate ear. Hear the admonition of an old, affectionate and faithful ſervant and friend. Liſten to the words of ſoberneſs and truth.

You are told that the government of the union have in a very ſhort time, made haſty ſtrides to all that is UNJUST and OPPRESSIVE. I tell you that it has already done you much good; that many bleſſings have already flowed from it, and that many more are likely to flow from it.

The preſent government of the United States has reſtored confidence (which was wanting before) between individuals and the public. This has unlocked the ſecret ſtores which were before hoarded up in different places, and has thrown them into circulation for the benefit of induſtry. Induſtry has accordingly in every branch of buſineſs revived, and flouriſhes beyond the example of any former time.

There are few who have ſufficiently appreciated the value of confidence. It is truly the animating principle of the body politic. It brings into activity all the reſources of the community, for the purpoſe of private and public exertion, wealth and ſtrength. This precious confidence has been produced in two ways, by the proviſions of the conſtitution againſt laws impairing the obligations of contracts and the rights of property, and by the meaſures which have been taken for the reſtoration of public credit.

Accordingly the government has reſtored public credit, the ſinew of war, and the great inſtrument of economy, in peace. A nation in full credit may defy all its enemies; a NATION without CREDIT has every thing to Fear, A nation, like an individual, in full credit, purchaſes cheap whatever it cannot immediately pay for. A nation, like an individual, in bad credit, muſt give an exceſſive price for whatever it is obliged to buy on credit.

The government has introduced order and vigor into the public finances. The intereſt of the public debt is paid with exact punctuality each quarter. All other engagements of the public are fulfilled to a day. The late government could not maintain the perſons neceſſary for its ordinary buſineſs. The preſent government can pay and ſubſiſt armies for the defence of the citizens.

The government has not only made proviſion for the intereſt of its debt; but has actually abſorbed by purchaſe more than a million of dollars.

The preſent government has reſtored the reputation of the country ABROAD as well as at home. Before its eſtabliſhment, the name of an American was a reproach in foreign countries. Now, it is one of the beſt titles which a man can have. Our government and country are celebrated as models for the imitation of mankind. The meaſures, as well as the conſtitution of the government, have excited general applauſe; and among its meaſures, thoſe for the eſtabliſhment of public credit have been the moſt approved.

The government has not only improved its own finances, but has bettered thoſe of ſeveral of the States. You are told by the governor of your own State, in his laſt ſpeech to the legiſlature, that "the beneficial effects of the eſtabliſhment of the public credit of the United States are a concluſive evidence of national "proſperity," that "a ſum of 60,000 pounds borrowed for the "uſe of the State from the bank of North America might be conveniently diſcharged by a ſale of a part of the public debt of "the union owned by this commonwealth;" that the claims of the State, upon the Treaſury of the United Statee, would probably PRODUCE A SUPPLY IN "SEASON, to anſwer the expences "of government; and that, according to a repreſentation of the "regiſter general; a ſale of the DEFERRED STOCK of the United States alone, which was owned by the State, would FREE "Pennſylvania from every pecuniary embarraſſment, completely "and honorably ſatisfy her creditors of every deſcription, and "leave her in poſſeſſion of an unincumbered revenue, amply ſufficient for the ſupport of government, and the proſecution of "every uſeful and patriotic undertaking."

The government has not only effected theſe great things, but, in the mode of doing it, has lightened the burthens of the people. 'Tis certain that, in moſt parts of the union, the burthen of taxes is lighter than it was under the former State of things. All this is the effect of more order and energy, and of more judicious arrangements of the public reſources.

Laſtly, under the operation of the preſent government the agriculture, commerce, manufactures and navigation of the United States, have been extended. The navigation of the country has of late taken a ſpring, which muſt afford great pleaſure to all its true friends. This has proceeded from three cauſes; the confidence already taken notice of, the encouragement reſulting from the laws which have been paſſed, and the increaſe of active capital from the funding of the public debt, of the operation of the latter a ſtriking inſtance has already been mentioned.

But we are threatened, alas, that theſe great things arr to be undone. That ineſtimable confidence and credit, which have been eſtabliſhed, are to be ſubverted. Diſtruſt, diſorder and commotion are to be ſubſtituted to confidence, order, and induſtrious repoſe.

You may be told, that nothing of this kind is meditated. I affirm, that the doctrines which have been promulgated, the meaſures recommended by the committee, and thoſe which have begun to be put in practice as auxilliary to them [I allude to the late outrage againſt an officer of the revenue] will, unleſs relinquiſhed or over-ruled, inevitably be productive of all the evils which have been mentioned, and others equally alarming in their nature.

Fellow-citizens, I know you do not intend to expoſe your country or yourſelves to the unhappy conſequences which await a purſuit of the advice given to you. It is therefore I make this appeal from your adviſers to you. It is therefore I exhort you to exerciſe your own judgments, to think and act for yourſelves. I ſhould be ſincerely ſorry to give offence to any; but I prefer MY DUTY and YOUR GOOD to all other conſiderations.

Fellow-citizens, I have one thing more to ſay to you. That government which you are in fact, however it may be in form, adviſed to oppoſe, is at this inſtant, affording you, and all thoſe who are called upon to combine againſt it, the moſt liberal protection. The whole monies which will ariſe throughout the union, during the preſent year, from the duty complained of, thoſe very monies will have been ſent on to the militia who have been called out as guards, and in the expeditions which have been carried on and are carrying on againſt the ſavages who infeſt the frontiers. And whether there be peace or war A SUM BEYOND COMPARISON GREATER will be ſpent each year on the eſtabliſhments requiſite for the ſecurity of the weſtern country, than will be collected among them. Thus not only the duty you pay will be ſpent among you, but you will be ENRICHED by a conſiderable part of that which is paid by your fellow-citizens.

Is it then generous, is it either juſt or wiſe to reſiſt or embarraſs a government from which you derive ſuch immediate advantages? Can all theſe things be done without revenue or without credit? You, I am ſure, will anſwer as I wiſh.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9th, 1792.

ESTABLISHMENT *of the* MAILS *for the Year* 1792.

WHICH IS TO COMMENCE THE SIXTEENTH INSTANT.

The EASTERN MAIL will be cloſed on

Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays — at half paſt eight o'clock in the morning, and reach New-York at two o'clock, P. M. on each ſucceeding day.

The Mail from New-York will be cloſed there on the ſame days, and at the ſame time in the morning; and

Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays — at one o'clock, P. M.

The SOUTHERN MAIL will be cloſed on

Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays — at half paſt nine o'clock, A. M. (reaching Baltimore on each ſucceeding day at 3 o'clock, P. M.) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays — at one o'clock, P. M.

The MAIL for the EASTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, as far as CHESTERTOWN, will be cloſed on

Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays — at eight o'clock in the morning, (reaching Cheſtertown each ſucceeding day) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays — at one o'clock, P. M. in ſummer, and at two o'clock, P. M. in winter.

The MAIL for CHESTER-MILLS and EASTON, will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other Mails for the Eaſtern Shore, and return with the ſame every Saturday from November 1ſt to May 1ſt, and every Thurſday the reſt of the year.

The MAIL for DUCK-CREEK CROSS-ROADS & DOVER, will alſo leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eaſtern Shore Mail, and return with the ſame every Thurſday throughout the year.

The MAIL for PITTSBURG, will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at ten o'clock, A. M. and the Mail from Pittſburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon.

☞ That there may be time to make up the numerous Mails deſtined for each route above mentioned, all letters muſt be left at the poſt-office half an hour before the times of cloſing the reſpective Mails in which they are to be ſent.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a poſt town, the neareſt poſt town to the place ought to be mentioned.

ROBERT PATTON, Poſt-Maſter.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant ſituation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides; about 25 or 30 acres will be ſold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two ſtory houſe, compleatly finiſhed from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-houſe, dairy, two ſtory barn, and ice houſe, all finiſhed in the beſt manner, together with ſeveral other neceſſary outhouſes, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a ſkillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well encloſed with a poſt and rail fence; a well, and ſprings of excellent water—the proſpect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, muſt render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaſer offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indiſputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the ſubſcriber. I will alſo ſell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupport the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} Witneſſes.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

☞ The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of ST. JOHN'S College, in the State of Maryland, on Thurſday the 10th of November laſt,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

"That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach ſome of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philoſophy; and that the departments of the ſaid Principal and Vice-Principal ſhall hereafter be aſcertained with preciſion, on conſiderations of their mutual convenience and reſpective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, a ſalary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That perſons deſirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertiſement, requeſted to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanſon, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, Preſident.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to compleat the plan of this riſing ſeminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the ſtated time; provided a perſon qualified, in their judgment, for this important ſtation, can be procured. The perſonal attendance of the candidates, although not poſitively required, will be obviouſly proper.

It may be uſeful to remark, that the ſalaries of all the profeſſors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, ſuperior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

☞ The Printers of newſpapers throughout the United States, are earneſtly requeſted to inſert the above reſolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
TEAS,
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.
A few TICKETS in 3d and laſt Claſs of the NEW-JERSEY LOTTERY.

American Lead Manufactory.
STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*